UNITED NATIONS **E**

Economic and Social Council

Distr.
GENERAL

E/CN.9/1997/4
7 January 1997

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

COMMISSION ON POPULATION AND
DEVELOPMENT
Thirtieth session
24-28 February 1997
Item __ of the provisional agenda*

FOLLOW-UP ACTIONS TO THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT: INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION

Report of the ACC Task Force on Basic Social Services for All

SUMMARY

The present report has been prepared in response to resolutions 1995/55 and 1996/2 of the Economic and Social Council. It summarizes the replies from 12 member organizations of the Task Force on Basic Social Services for All to a request for information on the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development with respect to the theme of the Commission on Population and Development at its thirtieth session, "International migration, with special emphasis on the linkages between migration and development, and on gender issues and the family".

The report presents an overview of the activities of the Task Force, in particular, those of the Task Force's Working Group on International Migration. In line with the Programme of Action, it stresses the importance of the need to collaborate in addressing the root causes of migration, increasing partnerships with non-governmental organizations and civil society, advancing the human rights of migrants, enhancing resource mobilization, and strengthening international cooperation and collaboration in this field.

* E/CN.9/1997/1.

97-00448 (E) 310197

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INTRODUCTION

1. The present report has been prepared in response to resolution 1995/55 of the Economic and Social Council, in which it endorsed the new terms of reference of the Commission on Population and Development. It also welcomed the intention of the Secretary-General to report to it, through the Commission, on the work of the Inter-Agency Task Force on the Implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development, so as to ensure system-wide cooperation in the implementation of the Programme of Action.

2. In October 1995, the Administrative Committee on Coordination (ACC), with the overarching objective of poverty eradication, established three task forces to galvanize the United Nations system around priority goals emerging from recent global conferences and to rationalize and strengthen the system's follow-up mechanisms for delivering coordinated assistance at country and regional levels. ACC expanded the mandate of the Inter-Agency Task Force and reconstituted it as the Task Force on Basic Social Services for All, under the chairmanship of the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA). The Council, in its resolution 1996/2, welcomed the newly constituted Task Force and requested it, *inter alia*, to continue to report to the Commission on the implementation of the Programme of Action. Under the topic-oriented and prioritized multi-year work programme of the Commission, the topic for 1997 is "International migration, with special emphasis on the linkages between migration and development, and on gender issues and the family".

3. The International Conference on Population and Development examined in considerable detail the complex issue of international migration, and chapter X of the Programme of Action discusses major aspects of the phenomenon.[1] Other recent global conferences of the United Nations also drew attention to the issue - for example, the World Conference on Human Rights, in the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action;[2] the World Social Summit for Development in its Programme of Action;[3] the Fourth World Conference on Women in its Platform for Action;[4] and the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements, in the Habitat Agenda and its Global Plan of Action.[5] Various General Assembly resolutions pertain to international migration, and several conferences, meetings and workshops have focused specifically on the subject.

4. This report is based on the responses received from 12 of the 19 member organizations of the Task Force on Basic Social Services for All (see annex for a list) and the International Organization for Migration, an intergovernmental organization which participates in the Task Force's Working Group on International Migration, to a request for information on the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development, with special emphasis on the theme of the year - i.e., international migration. It also reflects discussions at the meeting of the Task Force Working Group on International Migration held in September 1996. Section I presents an overview of Task Force activities; section II examines the Task Force and international migration; section III reviews additional collaboration in international migration; section IV examines gender issues and the family; and section V presents conclusions.

I. OVERVIEW OF TASK FORCE ACTIVITIES

5. The mandate of the Task Force on Basic Social Services for All encompasses the following concerns: population, with an emphasis on reproductive health and family planning services; basic education; primary health care; drinking water and sanitation; shelter; and social services in post-crisis situations. The Task Force met twice during 1996, in February and September, and anticipates meeting in March 1997. The working groups of the Task Force also met during 1996.

6. At its first meeting, the Task Force agreed to establish two working groups, one on basic education, led by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), and the other on primary health care, led by the World Health Organization (WHO) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). It also agreed to continue three of the working groups of the earlier Inter-Agency Task Force on reproductive health, international migration, and a common approach to national capacity-building in tracking child and maternal mortality. In its work, the Task Force takes into account the following cross-cutting dimensions: the selection/use of indicators; gender perspective; resource mobilization; policy; the targeting of specific groups, including those in post-crisis emergency situations; and the involvement of civil society.

7. The Task Force will produce the following:

(a) Guidelines for the United Nations Resident Coordinator system, building on the earlier guidelines and ensuring the inclusion of the above-mentioned cross-cutting dimensions;

(b) Indicators to monitor progress in the provision of basic social services for all. In the first instance, a wall-chart will be produced featuring indicators that convey information on access and availability of basic social services. It is envisaged that data will be updated periodically to enable countries to monitor their progress towards achievement of Conference goals;

(c) A report on lessons learned/best practices in donor collaboration in assistance to the social sector;

(d) A compendium of international commitments relevant to poverty and social integration;

(e) A pocket-card on advocacy for basic social services.

These products will be widely disseminated and will be available electronically, via the Internet.

8. The Task Force, at its second meeting, affirmed that it would continue to cover the main parameters of the 20/20 initiative[6] in the context of its work programme, given the high degree of correspondence between its own objectives and those of the 20/20 initiative as regards universal access to basic social services and investing in a country's human resources - in particular, in women

and children. The Task Force underscored that indicators are essential to enable countries to monitor progress in realizing Conference goals and agreed that the indicators selected for the wall-chart could serve as a core set, with additions made over time. It was emphasized that the indicators should address impact, access, use, quality of services and gender disparities and that they should facilitate international comparisons. Indicators should not impose burdensome data collection requirements on countries, and the ACC Task Forces and the entire United Nations system should strengthen the country capacity for data collection and utilization.

9. The Task Force encompasses key areas of concern in the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development. With its strategic focus on poverty eradication, the Task Force will create a synergy critical to achieving the goals of the Programme of Action. The Task Force maintains linkages with the other two ACC task forces and other system-wide initiatives, including the United Nations Special Initiative on Africa and the Inter-Agency Committee on Women and Gender Equality.

II. THE TASK FORCE AND INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION

A. Working Group on International Migration

10. The Working Group on International Migration, with the International Labour Organization (ILO) as the lead agency, was established in response to the request of the Commission, at its twenty-eighth session, that the work of the Inter-Agency Task Force be expanded to include migration issues. The Working Group, at its first meeting on 19 October 1995 at ILO headquarters in Geneva, discussed the follow-up to the International Conference on Population and Development and emerging issues on international migration with a view to developing a coordinated approach to dealing with such issues. The Working Group noted the growing importance of international migration, highlighting the challenges facing the international community. The Group emphasized the need for fostering greater cooperation between the United Nations and other agencies, particularly to deal with current and future challenges and to help develop policies for better regulation of migration flows and protection of the rights of migrant workers. The Chair of the Task Force underscored the need for the Working Group to provide practical guidance which could be pursued at the country level by the United Nations Resident Coordinators, both in their discussions with Governments and in their efforts to enhance United Nations system-wide collaboration on the key issues of international migration.

11. The Working Group emphasized that migration issues are of concern not only to developing countries but also to developed countries, where there is generally no presence of the United Nations Resident Coordinator system. This necessitates information and data-sharing and requires effective channels of communication and other ways of facilitating collaboration and coordination. Following its discussions, the Working Group agreed to prepare a set of guidance notes for the United Nations Resident Coordinator system, dealing with key issues in international migration and including a brief profile of each agency and a glossary of agreed terminology pertaining to international migration.

12. In February 1996, the final guidance notes, entitled *Issues in International Migration and Development*, were widely disseminated to all United Nations Resident Coordinators, members of the Task Force and various other interested parties. They were also placed on the Internet, along with the Inter-Agency Task Force *Guidelines for the United Nations Resident Coordinator System*, which had been issued in September 1995. In addition to the information requested, they address the root causes of emigration and international development, the protection of documented and undocumented workers and of refugees, and future issues, and include a selected bibliography, data collection activities, and chapter X of the Programme of Action.

13. At its most recent meeting, on 25 September 1996, the ILO drew attention to Governments' waning control over the volume and composition of international migration and the trends towards restrictions on both the flows and the rights of migrants. Concern was expressed at the rise of xenophobia in several migrant-receiving countries and the disappearance from public discourse of the benefits of migration experienced by both migrants and receiving countries.

14. In her opening remarks to the meeting, Dr. Nafis Sadik, the Chair of the Task Force, noted that the United Nations system had an important role to play in promoting and protecting the rights of migrants and in concerning itself with questions of migration and development and of data collection. This responsibility is underscored in the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development. She emphasized the need to ensure an effective flow of information on the positive aspects of international migration. The Working Group agreed on the need for more positive information on migration, including the need to highlight the benefits accrued by both sending and receiving countries. As an initial step, the Geneva-based members of the Working Group would explore the possibility of preparing an information card on international migration.

15. The Working Group also agreed to organize an international technical symposium in 1998, covering international migration and refugees. The objective would be to examine the scope and impact of international migration and refugee movements and appropriate policy responses. The technical symposium's results and publications would be widely distributed to the international community. UNFPA agreed to provide partial funding for the organization of the technical symposium.

16. Finally, the Working Group agreed to update *Issues in International Migration and Development*. The updated version would be issued along with other guidelines being prepared by the Task Force for the United Nations Resident Coordinator system and other interested parties.

B. Migration and development

17. The United Nations system has a key role to play in dealing with the development migration nexus by addressing the root causes of migration; strengthening national, regional and global efforts to achieve sustainable development; and supporting efforts to ensure orderly migration while promoting and protecting the human rights of migrants. The root causes of international

migration are many and multifaceted. They include poverty and growing economic imbalances in and between countries; rising unemployment and underemployment in many parts of the world; environmental degradation; war and civil strife; intensified domestic and international conflicts for political, religious or ethnic reasons; disparities in economic development and income levels; globalization; labour market demands; and increased international trade and investment. When combined with recent advances in international communications and transportation, these developments create conditions for large-scale population movements, either voluntary or involuntary, or a mixture of both. However, population movements are not solely the outcome or symptom of societal or economic instability. As the world opens up to further trade liberalization and economic cooperation, larger numbers of people will willingly become mobile in pursuit of employment and educational and cultural opportunities.

18. As called for in the Programme of Action, to be effective, international migration policies need to take into account the economic constraints of the receiving country and the impact of migration on the host society and on the country of origin. Orderly international migration can have positive impacts on both sending and receiving countries, providing the former with remittances and the latter with needed human resources. Migration can respond to real and perceived needs in the international labour market by moving workers (skilled and/or unskilled) from labour-surplus countries to those experiencing labour shortages, thereby benefiting both. International migration also has the potential of facilitating the transfer of skills and of contributing to cultural enrichment.

C. International migration activities undertaken by members of the Task Force and the International Organization for Migration

19. The International Conference on Population and Development highlighted the phenomenon of international migration and drew the attention of the international community to the significance of migration and development linkages and to the importance of gender and family issues. As a result, United Nations bodies and other organizations are adjusting their programmes to align their activities with the orientation of the Programme of Action adopted at the Conference. In addition to the collaborative efforts undertaken in the context of the Task Force, several members have intensified their activities in international migration, in keeping with their respective mandates. All Task Force members are emphasizing collaboration and coordination with other United Nations bodies and other development partners, particularly non-governmental organizations. The section below is based on the information supplied by members of the Task Force concerning their activities with regard to international migration.

1. United Nations Secretariat

20. The Population Division of the Department for Economic and Social Information and Policy Analysis, as part of its regular activities, is in charge of:

(a) Monitoring levels and trends of international migration at the global level and studying its causes and consequences;

(b) Producing population estimates and projections at the country level which take into account the effect of net international migration;

(c) Monitoring country policies and programmes related to various aspects of international migration.

The Division is also responsible for the monitoring of the implementation of the Programme of Action, including monitoring of the implementation of the recommendations made in chapter X, on international migration. The Division's studies on international migration generally address the circumstances of women, different age groups, refugees and groups in emergency situations. The Division identifies data and indicates where gaps and deficiencies exist. It also investigates policy-relevant questions relating to international migration and circumstances of the various groups. *World Population Monitoring 1997*[7] includes chapters on refugees and asylum seekers and on international migration and gender issues. *World Population Monitoring 1993*[8] included a special report on refugees. *International Migration Policies and the Status of Female Migrants*[9] specifically addresses issues related to women. The forthcoming publication, *International Migration Policies: A World Survey*,[10] includes a chapter on refugees and asylum seekers and a discussion of policies that have an impact on women and families (e.g., policies on family reunification and on economic, social, political and cultural integration). The Population Division collaborates closely with other United Nations organizations, intergovernmental organizations and scientific non-governmental organizations; organizes ad hoc meetings on international migration and participates in other scientific gatherings; and submits papers and reports to journals and technical meetings. Continued dissemination of research findings through the Population Information Network (POPIN), supported by UNFPA, and through electronic means will facilitate and strengthen the informal network with non-governmental organizations.

21. The Department of Humanitarian Affairs, headed by the Emergency Relief Coordinator and the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs, was established in April 1991. It absorbed the functions and responsibilities previously carried out by the United Nations Disaster Relief Office (UNDRO) and the International Decade for Disaster Reduction as well as those carried out in various departments of the United Nations Secretariat. The principal purpose of the Department is to ensure the timely, coherent and coordinated response of the international community to disasters and emergencies. This includes the promotion and application of measures of prevention, preparedness and mitigation to reduce the vulnerability of those affected by such events. Population movements, whether the consequence of a natural or a man-made disaster, often require a coordinated humanitarian response, especially when they overburden the institutions that provide health and social services or when they are coupled with the collapse of vital institutions. Therefore, one of the Department's main concerns is forced migration, including refugee movements and internal displacement. While providing the basic life-sustaining requirements to victims, humanitarian assistance must also plan and cater for their near-term well-being. Repatriation, reintegration and rehabilitation programmes are

essential components of humanitarian assistance. The Department is responsible for facilitating the smooth transition from emergency relief to rehabilitation and development. The Emergency Relief Coordinator is recognized by the Inter-Agency Standing Committee as the reference point within the United Nations for all issues relating to internally displaced persons. The Standing Committee has also established an Inter-Agency Task Force on internally displaced persons, composed of representatives of the participants of the Committee, the High Commissioner for Human Rights and the Representative of the Secretary-General on internally displaced persons.

22. The Division for the Advancement of Women of the Department for Policy Coordination and Sustainable Development deals with, *inter alia*, the issue of women migrant workers, focusing mainly on violence against women migrants. The issue of rural/urban migration was considered by the Secretary-General in his report on improvement of the situation of women in rural areas (A/51/257/Rev.1). The issue of violence against women migrant workers has been on the agenda of the Commission on the Status of Women and the General Assembly. In preparation for the five-year review of Agenda 21,[11] the Division, UNFPA and the Division for Sustainable Development sponsored the Expert Group Meeting on Women, Population and Development (18-22 November 1996, Santo Domingo). One of the topics for consideration was migration. The importance of rural/urban migration and the close links between women's status in urban and rural areas suggest that gender aspects of the rural/urban continuum are important. Numerous studies show that the number of female migrants globally is increasing. That a significant proportion of women migrate for economic reasons was a topic for discussion at the Expert Group Meeting on Violence Against Migrant Women Workers (Manila, 27-31 May 1996). That Expert Group Meeting drew up a series of indicators on violence and vulnerability and underscored the importance of the comparability of data.

23. The main activities of the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) in the field of international migration and development include the preparation of technical publications and substantive servicing of workshops, seminars and working groups. ECA also promotes the implementation of recommendations of population/development frameworks such as the Dakar/Ngor Declaration, the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development, and the Platform of Action of the Fourth World Conference on Women. The Population Division is now completing a technical publication entitled *Causes and Consequences of International Migration in Africa*. ECA collaborates with United Nations organizations, such as the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM) and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), regional organizations such as the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and the African Development Bank (ADB), and non-governmental organizations, such as African Women in Development and Communications, and others in the population/development field.

24. The Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) collects data on international migration, international migration legislation and important international migration meetings in the ECE region from national statistical offices and national correspondents. Since 1992, it has published a semi-annual journal, *International Migration Bulletin*. In addition, it has published various reports and studies on international migration. In-depth international migration

surveys conducted in Lithuania, Poland and Ukraine, funded by UNFPA, were a major success and provided invaluable information on the process, causes and consequences of international migration in the region, including relevant knowledge about the role of women and family relationships. This material is being utilized extensively for policy-making purposes in all the concerned countries. The experience gained can also be instructive for other countries. Although there is both a need and interest in conducting additional surveys of this kind, funding is not currently available.

25. The Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) currently has no programmes under way directly concerned with international migration. However, extrabudgetary resources are being sought to implement a project, commencing in January 1997, on social aspects of international labour migration in the ESCAP region. The project's immediate objectives include providing a regional forum to exchange experiences and information on the social aspects of international labour migration in the ESCAP region; identifying the benefits from, and social issues relating to, international labour migration in the ESCAP region, particularly those which relate to poverty, employment or social cohesion; and citing successful policies, programmes and services of Governments and non-governmental organizations which directly contribute to poverty alleviation. The project would give special consideration to women labour migrants and to women who become heads of household because of the migration of other family members. Thus far, the only obstacle to collaboration in international migration is the lack of funding for research and information activities.

2. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

26. The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) attaches great significance to international migration issues based on the recommendations of the International Conference on Population and Development Programme of Action. The recent World Food Summit in Rome highlighted important migration concerns. Migration has direct implications for food security and conversely, the absence of food security, especially when linked to the depletion of natural resources, is an important factor triggering migration flows. The Rural Development and Agrarian Reform Division of FAO is studying international migration and rural development in West Africa and Mexico, focusing particularly on the use of remittances. FAO responds to requests for emergency assistance in agriculture-related sectors submitted by developing countries affected by exceptional natural or man-made disasters. One form of assistance is the Global Information and Early Warning Service which provides information on food situations in various countries, including the presence and impact of refugees on agriculture and food requirements in host countries. The Special Relief Operations Service of FAO provides agricultural tools, seeds and seedlings to farmers of countries receiving refugees, in order to mitigate the impact of increased numbers on their ecosystems, and to returnee refugees for rehabilitation. Inter-agency partnerships and cooperation are carried out at headquarters and field levels.

3. International Labour Organization

27. The technical cooperation activities undertaken by the ILO largely take the form of technical advisory services requested by Governments, non-governmental organizations and workers' organizations. The ILO helps the Governments of both sending and receiving countries to formulate and evaluate policies, elaborate procedures and collect data regarding the admission and treatment of foreign workers, including social security. The ILO assists countries in working out bilateral and multilateral migration agreements. It also assists non-governmental organizations, trade unions, employers, academics and research bodies. Assistance to trade unions is provided for workers' education seminars and to enable visits and collaboration with other unions. All advice and assistance are guided by several ILO Conventions concerning the organization of international migration and the treatment of migrants. Countries ratifying ILO Conventions adhere to internationally agreed-upon minimum standards. The ILO covers practically all subject matter on migration mentioned in the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development, except xenophobia and racism, where its focus is confined to discrimination in access to employment and equal opportunities training. Much of its work is concerned with the regularization of irregular migration; the role of Governments and private recruitment agencies; and the provision of services, particularly welfare services to migrant workers and their families. The ILO publishes a variety of studies and documents on migration. Recent publications include *Employing Foreign Workers: A Manual on Policies and Procedures of Special Interest to Middle- and Low-income Countries,*[12] *Sending Workers Abroad,*[13] and *International Migration Statistics: Guidelines for Improving Data Collection Systems.*[14]

4. Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

28. UNHCR is responsible for protecting and assisting refugees and other persons of concern (such as returnees and internally displaced persons) and for promoting lasting solutions to their plight. The special protection and assistance needs of women and children (including adolescents), who make up an estimated 80 per cent of refugee populations, have been identified as priority areas, along with the environmental impact of large-scale forced migration. UNHCR also focuses on the need to achieve a better interface between issues such as relief, repatriation, reintegration, rehabilitation and development. UNHCR involvement in post-conflict reconstruction ranges from assistance for physical rehabilitation to legal, judicial and administrative capacity-building activities. One recent initiative in the prevention of displacement was the 1996 Regional Conference to Address the Problems of Refugees, Displaced Persons, Other Forms of Involuntary Displacement and Returnees in the Countries of the Commonwealth of Independent States and Relevant Neighbouring States, organized jointly by UNHCR, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), to address in a comprehensive manner the region's existing and potential population movements.

29. UNHCR undertakes many protection and assistance activities jointly with other organizations, such as governmental agencies; United Nations agencies with which the Office has concluded Memoranda of Understanding, including UNICEF, the

World Food Programme (WFP) and UNFPA; other international, regional and intergovernmental agencies, such as the Red Cross and IOM; non-governmental organizations; and, in recent years, military and peacekeeping forces. In recognition of the decisive role played by non-governmental organizations in almost every aspect of refugee assistance, the UNHCR/NGO Partnership in Action (PARinAC) process provides a blueprint for such cooperation. Today, more than 1,000 non-governmental organizations are involved worldwide, directly or indirectly, with refugees. In 1995, UNHCR had formal agreements with 453 non-governmental implementing partners. Approximately one quarter of its global budget is channelled directly or indirectly through non-governmental organizations for the delivery of humanitarian relief and assistance programmes.

5. United Nations Centre for Human Settlements

30. As part of its 1996-1997 work programme, the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (UNCHS) is implementing a new subprogramme, Managing disaster mitigation, reconstruction and development, to assist countries in strengthening their management capacity in disaster prevention, mitigation and rehabilitation in human settlements. The pilot projects, training and research activities executed under the subprogramme include the rehabilitation of refugees and internally displaced communities. UNCHS usually provides assistance for disaster management in collaboration with donor Governments and other United Nations agencies, such as the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the Department of Humanitarian Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat and UNHCR, and with bilateral organizations and non-governmental organizations. Two recent publications include statements on the theme of international migration: *The Habitat Agenda: Goals and Principles, Commitments and Global Plan of Action*; and *An Urbanizing World: Global Report on Human Settlements*.

31. In collaboration with United Nations Volunteers (UNV), a new interdivisional operational unit, the Disaster Management Programme has been established to facilitate effective execution of the Centre's disaster-related activities, including issues of refugees and displaced persons due to disasters. The Expert Group Meeting on Assessing Regional Planning and Management Policies in an Urbanizing World, planned for May 1997, will, *inter alia*, address migration themes. The UNCHS Women in Human Settlements Development Programme (WHSDP) has undertaken various activities on the issue of gender and emergency situations. Over the past two years, the Programme has been associated with UNIFEM and UNICEF in the Eastern and Central African regions, assessing needs and investigating the situation of women in crisis. Of special relevance is the creation, in November 1993, of a Joint UNCHS/UNEP Task Force on the Continuum from Relief to Development. The Joint Task Force has since worked on, *inter alia*, joint assessment missions to Rwanda and Iraq. The Strategic Action Plan for the Great Lakes Region of Central Africa represents a comprehensive effort to formulate an initial strategic assessment of a post-conflict rehabilitation situation in the area of human settlement and the environment.

6. United Nations Development Programme

32. UNDP focuses its international migration activities in the following areas:

(a) Remediation of conditions that cause undesirable forms of population movement, and, simultaneously, promotion of conditions that enhance the contribution of migration to sustainable human development;

(b) Rehabilitation, reconstruction, return and development in the wake of forced migrations and, increasingly, the prevention of such movements;

(c) Research and planning to help individual developing countries and regions understand and manage voluntary international migration flows between and within them.

UNDP has collaborated with UNHCR, the ILO, UNFPA, IOM and others in these activities. In the Southern Cone, UNDP, with IOM and the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), is supporting efforts of the Common Market of the South (MERCOSUR) to incorporate international migration into plans for regional integration. In Asia, a joint undertaking of UNDP and UNHCR assisted in the rapid repatriation of refugees and the reintegration of internally displaced persons in Cambodia.

33. Recently, regional bureaux for the Arab States and Africa launched joint initiatives to address problems resulting from forced migrations and displaced persons in the Horn of Africa. In collaboration with other United Nations agencies, UNDP is developing a regional plan to address both short-term humanitarian needs and the long-term structural causes that lead to such displacement. UNDP has extended humanitarian and emergency assistance for displaced persons to several countries in conflict situations, including Angola, Burundi, Ethiopia, Malawi, Mozambique, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Somalia and the Sudan.

7. United Nations Development Fund for Women

34. To date, UNIFEM, in addressing the issue of international migration, has focused essentially on working with refugee women whose displacement has resulted from the effects of violent conflicts within their countries of origin. UNIFEM has provided ongoing support to Mozambican refugees in Zimbabwe, in the form of direct assistance for income-generating activities and skill-building. UNIFEM has also provided support to Liberian women refugees in Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana, in the form of shelter, trauma counselling, health education and family planning services, and training in small business management and housing construction. In providing support to refugee women and children, UNIFEM works closely with other United Nations agencies. One example of the evolving spirit of collaboration relates to current programme development efforts between UNIFEM and UNICEF to promote gender sensitization among service providers from United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations, security officers and others responsible for providing protection and assistance to refugees and internally displaced women and girls from Somalia. Non-governmental organizations and other civil-society groups need to be sensitized to the

special needs of refugee women and children and to the dynamics of cultural relations in the countries where they are operating.

8. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

35. UNESCO has undertaken a major social science policy-research programme, the Asia Pacific Migration Research Network (MOST/APMRN), which involves country teams of scholars and immigration officials in 12 countries. The teams are studying migration problems with particular reference to the social and political dimensions of globalization. Funded by UNFPA, IOM and UNHCR, the programme incorporates a comprehensive survey of the region's current migration policies with regard to their impact on short-term and long-term human resource transfers at national, regional and global levels. The country teams are also conducting national research on the consequences of international migration for inter-group relations, including relations with indigenous people. Particular reference is made to the policy implications of increasing ethnic diversity for concepts of citizenship, the rights of migrants and their families in countries of destination and origin, and the significance of social networks for the emigration process. UNESCO has collaborated with UNHCR in its Quick Impact projects aimed at refugee reintegration. Through its UNITWIN/UNESCO Chairs Programme, UNESCO promotes cooperation and linking arrangements among universities from developed and developing countries, including the creation of university chairs in developing countries to enhance work opportunities and local training and research, thereby reducing the probability of emigration and brain drain.

36. UNESCO continues to assist member States in the reconstruction and development of their educational systems, in cooperation with UNICEF, UNHCR and WFP. The major emphasis is on national capacity-building for policy analysis and implementation. Priority is being given to African countries, the least developed countries and countries in transition, or those involved in post-conflict reconstruction and peace consolidation.

9. United Nations International Drug Control Programme

37. The mandate of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme (UNDCP) does not overlap greatly with international migration and development. However, migration may lead to situations of social and economic instability in which individuals and groups are at higher risk from the drug threat, in terms of abuse or trafficking. Similarly, migration is sometimes caused by conflict fuelled by profits from the illicit manufacture and trafficking of drugs. UNDCP has several current projects targeting refugees and returnees. UNDCP, UNHCR and a non-governmental organization collaborated on a survey of drug abuse among Lao returnees, the results of which will be used in the joint formulation of an integrated demand-reduction/primary health-care programme. UNDCP, WHO and UNHCR have collaborated in a project on substance abuse among Vietnamese refugees in the Territory of Hong Kong. Although not addressing migration per se, UNDCP targets high-risk groups in its drug abuse prevention activities. The largest of these is youth.

10. United Nations Population Fund

38. UNFPA has funded several international migration projects at the interregional, regional and national levels. As part of its collaboration with the United Nations and other partners, UNFPA supports the IOM-executed project on the dynamics of emigration which, in the past year, organized regional and subregional meetings of policy makers in Costa Rica, for the subregion of Central America, Mexico and Caribbean, and in Geneva, for the Arab subregion and for South Asia. UNFPA funded a project with the United Nations Population Division to prepare a world survey of international migration policies and is supporting a project with the ILO which will shortly publish a manual entitled *International Migration: Guidelines for Improving Data Collection Systems*. Additionally, UNFPA funds regional projects with ECE, ECLAC and ESCAP to improve the interchange of data on international migration in those regions.

39. At the national level, UNFPA, through its country programmes, supports data collection, research and dialogue on international migration. For example, a new project is providing assistance for the establishment of a unit on international migration in the Government of Turkey's statistical office. It includes assistance in setting up and maintaining a database on migration and collaboration mechanisms with other countries, study tours and training to build technical capacity. In Morocco, UNFPA is providing support to a new research project for data collection on Moroccans living abroad. In the Sahel region, UNFPA is providing support to various countries for the migration project spearheaded by the Centre for Applied Research on Population and Development (CERPOD), which has already produced interesting data on both return migration and urban/rural migration.

40. As chair of the earlier Inter-Agency Task Force and, currently, as chair of the Task Force on Basic Social Services for All, UNFPA has provided secretariat staff and has participated actively in the Working Group on International Migration, inter alia, in the development and dissemination of the guidance notes, entitled *Issues in International Migration and Development*. At a recent meeting of the Working Group, UNFPA agreed to provide partial funding for the technical symposium on international migration, planned for 1998.

11. The World Bank

41. International migration is addressed by the World Bank in the Economic and Sector Work (ESW) policy dialogue, in project preparation and in lending. For example, when planning projects in countries affected by international migration, either inward or outward, the Bank ensures that the issues are part of the policy dialogue and that the repercussions of the migration on the proposed project are thoroughly examined. The Bank has examined the effect of remittances on country economies and, in a poverty assessment of Jordan, the implications of in-migration and migration. In its research and special studies, the World Bank is examining the role of international migration in the functioning of labour markets and its consequences for countries of origin and destination. A study is also under way on the extent to which old-age security offers a solution to the issue of international migration.

42. At its meeting of 26 April 1994, the Joint World Bank/International Monetary Fund Development Committee discussed the issue of international migration and its social, political and financial consequences for countries of origin and destination. The meeting's final communiqué called for more policy-oriented research on migration and closer collaboration among the international agencies concerned.

43. International migration also figures in the Bank's lending programme. For example, under the Health and Demographic Project, the Bank is financing Côte d'Ivoire's participation in the Network on Migrations and Urbanization in West Africa, a project coordinated by CERPOD in Mali, with financing from several other organizations. The study will provide the basis for an analysis of the impact of development policy on population movements and for policy recommendations regarding human resources, rural development and regional integration. The Bank plays a role in lending for reconstruction and rehabilitation in post-conflict situations, such as those in Cambodia and Mozambique.

12. World Health Organization

44. WHO has been providing support for dealing with the health consequences of international migration in a number of ways. Given the increase in regional conflicts and their impact on the health status of entire populations, WHO has recently concentrated its efforts on refugee populations. In the past two years, the donor community has increasingly recognized that reproductive health programmes are critical components of health care for refugees, displaced persons and migrants. United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations have a crucial role to play in assisting the institutionalization of reproductive health services in countries and refugee situations. Recent WHO activities in international migration have included meeting with key members of the Women's Commission of Refugee Women and Children to identify obstacles to the implementation of reproductive health programmes in refugee settings; developing strategic interventions and solutions to problems experienced; introducing reproductive health issues into WHO programmes through the Internal Technical Working Group on Gender and Reproductive Health; preparing for a 1995 meeting of the Mellon Foundation, the Reproductive Health for Refugees Consortium and WHO to discuss approaches to strengthening reproductive health in emergency situations; hosting a preparatory meeting in 1995 on reproductive health in refugee situations; and contributing to the 1995 European Conference on Gender Approaches to Health in Emergency Situations: Women's Realities and to the meeting on the minimum initial service package, organized by UNFPA and the non-governmental organization Marie Stopes International. WHO has also been developing guidelines for health managers on women and reproductive health services in conflicts and displacement and made extensive contributions to the UNFPA/UNHCR field manual on reproductive health. Country support was also provided in the development of intervention strategies for women subjected to mass rape during the Rwandan crisis.

13. International Organization for Migration

45. The International Organization for Migration (IOM) works on international migration in four broad categories: humanitarian migration; migration for development; technical cooperation; and migration debate, research and information. Each of these categories covers a wide variety of programme activities and reflects key elements of the Programme of Action. Although not formally part of the United Nations system, IOM is a participant in various inter-agency standing committee mechanisms established by the General Assembly and in governing bodies of United Nations entities. IOM is an active partner in the United Nations joint humanitarian appeals and some country programmes in a number of large-scale operations relating to demobilization and post-crisis reconstruction, including those in Angola, Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Great Lakes region of Central Africa, Haiti and Somalia. In Rwanda, under the auspices of the World Bank's demobilization, reintegration and reconciliation programme, it is envisaged that IOM will provide assistance to the Demobilization Commission in the design and implementation of the programme. Cooperation with UNDP, to assist in human development programmes in countries emerging from crisis and conflicts, has increased in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Haiti, Mali and Mozambique. IOM acts as an executing agency for UNDP. With UNFPA funding, IOM has been conducting a longitudinal study on the emigration dynamics in four selected subregions of the world - the Arab region; sub-Saharan Africa; South Asia; and Central America, Mexico and the Caribbean - and organized four regional policy workshops on project findings and related policy issues.

46. Some of IOM's closest operational partnerships are with UNHCR, and traditional refugee resettlement remains one of the cornerstones of this collaboration. This involves IOM in the documentation of migrants, medical screening and other logistical support to UNHCR. The second major collaboration with UNHCR is the organized, voluntary, post-conflict return of refugees, including those in Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Great Lakes region. A number of initiatives vis-à-vis migrant women are under way, especially in the fields of empowering migrant women workers and preventing trafficking in migrant women. In the Southern Cone of South America, a "migrant women's house" is being planned in Buenos Aires, with start-up funding from the Government of Argentina. The Government of Finland, and Rissho Kosei-kai, a Japanese private foundation, have contributed funding for the return and reintegration of trafficked and other vulnerable women and children from Thailand. IOM has also assisted the European Union in organizing a conference on trafficking in women for sexual exploitation, held in Vienna in early June 1996.

47. Some of the most ambitious IOM programmes for refugees and internally displaced persons, including demobilized soldiers, are being carried out in Africa. Under the United Nations Inter-Agency Appeal for Angola, IOM plans to provide return and reintegration assistance, including micro-projects for the supporting communities, to some 300,000 vulnerable cases in the larger population of internally displaced persons. IOM is also assisting internally displaced persons in El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Mozambique, Nicaragua and Peru. In Tajikistan, a comprehensive programme has been developed with the host Government and non-governmental organizations to support the humane relocation of ecological migrants from natural-disaster-prone areas. Assistance activities

in all IOM emergency-related programmes identify and provide for families. In Chechnya, Russian Federation, IOM assistance included evacuation, return and the provision of temporary shelter and basic relief items. Priority assistance was given to women, children and handicapped persons. In May 1996, UNHCR, IOM and OSCE jointly organized the Regional Conference to Address the Problems of Refugees, Displaced Persons and Other Forms of Involuntary Displacement.

III. COLLABORATION IN INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION

48. In providing information about their programmes and initiatives in international migration, members of the Working Group on International Migration discussed collaborative activities, including difficulties encountered. Due to limitations of space, only a few examples have been selected for discussion in this section; however, they illustrate both the successes in collaboration as well as the generic kinds of problems that may be experienced by United Nations agencies and organizations. All members of the Working Group underscored the importance of collaboration and coordinated efforts in searching for solutions to international migration issues, including those concerning refugees, displaced persons and asylum-seekers.

49. An analysis of responses from Working Group members indicates that the following elements contribute to successful collaboration and coordination: regular meetings and consultations; the sharing of information and data; complementarity of guidelines; memoranda of understanding; joint participation in programme design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation; and partnerships with non-governmental organizations.

50. IOM reported that workshops and seminars involving non-governmental organizations alongside governmental and international agencies are an effective means of ensuring collaboration, cooperation and wide 'ownership' of programme planning and implementation. Increased information interlinkages and the use of checklists of actions for standard situations can also help to improve coordination with partner agencies. IOM noted that its closest operational partnerships have been with UNHCR. Traditional refugee resettlement remains one of the cornerstones of the collaboration between the two agencies.

51. A useful model for developing improved partnerships with non-governmental organizations is the PARinAC initiative of UNHCR, which emphasizes the formulation of common principles and goals and the creation of an umbrella framework for action and extensive consultative processes involving non-governmental organizations at the country, regional and international levels. UNHCR notes that involvement of local rather than international non-governmental organizations is likely to provide a closer link with the private sector at the country level and with institutions of civil society, such as voluntary agencies, human rights groups, cultural and academic associations, churches and other religious bodies, and refugee community groups.

52. On 15 November 1996, UNFPA announced an emergency reproductive health-care initiative for refugees in the Great Lakes region of Central Africa, expected to benefit some 200,000 women. The project will be funded with $500,000 from UNFPA and will be executed and coordinated by the International Federation of Red

Cross and Red Crescent Societies in full cooperation with UNHCR and non-governmental organizations. This collaborative effort marks the first time that reproductive health-care services for refugees have been planned at the beginning of an emergency operation. The initiative grew out of the recognition that refugees, internally displaced persons and persons in all emergency situations have the same vital human rights, including the right to reproductive health, as people in any community. The centrepiece of the initiative is a package of reproductive health services designed during the Inter-Agency Symposium on Reproductive Health, held in June 1995, organized by UNHCR and UNFPA in collaboration with UNICEF and WHO. This reproductive health-care initiative is a good example of collaboration and coordination among United Nations agencies and organizations and between the United Nations and non-governmental organizations.

53. With regard to regional collaboration, it was pointed out that the Task Force could promote regional collaboration, building on the various regional refugee frameworks that exist. For example, the Plan of Action for Indochinese Refugees in South-East Asia succeeded in finding a comprehensive regional solution to a mass displacement of people; and, the Plan of Action of the 1996 Commonwealth of Independent States Conference attempts to address a complex mix of potential or actual population movements in that region.

54. In reporting on difficulties encountered in collaboration and coordination, members of the Working Group noted that lack of knowledge about the mandates and capabilities of agencies and organizations sometimes hampers or delays optimal cooperation among agencies. In this regard, it was pointed out that agency profiles (annexed to *Issues in International Migration and Development),* outlining what each agency does in international migration, have helped publicize the mandate of each agency. However, Working Group members stressed that there should be more systematic and regular electronic networking and exchange of information among agencies, instead of the frequent production of position papers recapitulating existing knowledge.

55. Members reported that collaboration met with difficulties in situations where lack of adequate coordination and clarification of roles and responsibilities among agencies led to confusion in field operations. For example, UNHCR reported that at the beginning of the Rwanda refugee emergency in July 1994, there were early coordination problems among UNHCR, UNICEF and non-governmental organizations, primarily because of a lack of clarity on important issues such as which United Nations agency was the lead agency with regard to refugee and displaced children. In that case, 15,000 unaccompanied children in Goma alone were placed in 72 orphanages in 1994 - a situation contrary to UNHCR's emphasis on community- and family-based care for refugee children. Important lessons were learned from that operation about the need for greater coordination and clarity of roles. Within two years, UNHCR, UNICEF, the International Committee of the Red Cross and some 100 non-governmental organizations in the Great Lakes Region had devised a coordinated regional approach to the problem of unaccompanied children. As a result, a record number of some 45,000 unaccompanied children in the region were reunited with their families. The Memorandum of Understanding between UNHCR and UNICEF was invaluable in clarifying roles and responsibilities and providing for coordination and collaboration between the two organizations.

56. Members of the Working Group underscored regular contact and consultation as a prerequisite for effective coordination. It was noted that the Inter-Agency Standing Committee on the Continuum from Relief to Development, created in 1993, provided an appropriate forum for coordination, but since it did not meet regularly, the effectiveness of the initiative was limited.

57. Members of the Working Group stressed the importance of agencies being able to participate collaboratively from an early stage, both in crisis management/problem resolution and in regular programme planning and implementation. Not being involved from an early stage creates gaps which complicate effective coordination and collaboration. In that regard, the sharing of early warning information is a critical component of response preparedness.

58. Sometimes, the only obstacle to collaboration is a lack of funding. It was noted that a scarcity of funding in the area of international migration may result because certain destination countries for international migrants may not necessarily be interested in the investigation of migration issues. It was recommended, therefore, that sending countries should mobilize resources for programmes to address such issues.

59. Non-governmental organizations play key roles in all stages of migration, protection of migrant rights and delivery of humanitarian assistance. However, better coordination of efforts undertaken in the field is urgently needed. Thus, in addition to improved coordination between United Nations organizations and non-governmental organizations, it is equally important that non-governmental organizations improve coordination and collaboration among themselves. Non-governmental organizations working in international migration should be sensitive to the dynamics of cultural relations and to gender issues, including the special needs of women migrants, refugees and asylum-seekers. Overall, gender-sensitivity and culture-sensitivity training should be a requirement for all intervening organizations and bodies. Special efforts must be undertaken to provide gender-sensitive human rights education and training to public officials, including police, military personnel, health personnel and others who deal with migration and refugee issues.

IV. GENDER ISSUES AND THE FAMILY

60. Poverty, unemployment, economic recession, structural adjustment policies, the increasing fragility of the environment, war and civil strife - all have a disproportionately negative impact on women and are frequently causes of women's migration. The feminization of poverty has had an adverse impact on both rural and urban women. Seeking to improve their household incomes and provide sustenance for their families, migrant women enter the labour market in poorly remunerated and undervalued jobs, often without benefits, protection and legal recourse, and thus become easy victims of violence, abuse and exploitation. It is, therefore, critical that the gender perspective inform and be incorporated into all discussions and decision-making on the formulation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of international migration policies, procedures and programmes.

61. A major constraint to dealing with the issue of violence against women migrants has been the lack of adequate data and information about the prevalence of violence. The Expert Group Meeting on Violence Against Women Migrants (27-31 May 1996), addressed this issue, made recommendations for indicators of violence and of vulnerability and for data on the general characteristics of women migrants and their situations, and emphasized the need for international cooperation and coordination in seeking solutions to the problem of violence against migrant women.

62. Reproductive health care, including family planning, ranked high on the agendas of recent United Nations conferences, particularly those focused on women and population. Migrants are not only a rapidly growing urban population but also a group with special reproductive health needs. Research indicates that migrants and their families face greater health problems than long-term residents. Providing adequate reproductive health care to migrants requires more focused communication and service delivery. The United Nations Resident Coordinator system, all United Nations bodies and concerned non-governmental organizations need to ensure that service providers can reach out to migrants where they live and be sensitive to differences between them and other residents. One way to serve migrants better is through community-based programmes that provide reproductive health care and family planning services at locations where migrants work and congregate.

63. The family reunification of documented migrants is an important issue in international migration. The Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development urges Governments to promote, through family reunion, the normalization of the family lives of legal migrants who have the right to long-term residence. Women and children who migrate as family members should be protected from abuse or denial of their human rights by their sponsors, and Governments should consider extending their stay, should the family relationship dissolve. The United Nations system, in collaboration with other development partners, can strengthen its international efforts to achieve these recommendations of the Programme of Action.

V. CONCLUSIONS

64. The United Nations system can assist countries in the implementation of the recommendations and goals agreed upon at recent global conferences and contribute to the creation of an international environment supportive of growth and sustainable development. In responding to the Programme of Action, United Nations bodies, the Resident Coordinator system, the Task Force on Basic Social Services for All and other parts of the ACC machinery need to collaborate and coordinate their efforts in focusing on the following:

(a) Addressing the root causes of migration, which is critical not only to resolving migration problems but also to achieving the broader goal of sustainable development. International migration needs to be placed within the larger context of globalization and rapid economic growth and change. In their dialogues with Governments, including dialogues in the context of country programme planning, United Nations bodies should emphasize the importance and advantages of investing in development efforts in migration areas. Efforts of

the United Nations system focusing on poverty eradication are timely and need to be strengthened and expanded to include other development partners. At the same time, the international community needs to address other root causes, such as environmental degradation; domestic and international strife; war; and imbalances in trade, investment and labour markets;

(b) Increasing partnerships with non-governmental organizations and civil society, which is an essential component of the protection and promotion of migrant rights and the delivery of humanitarian assistance. Non-governmental organizations and civil society can also make a significant contribution in enhancing the understanding of migration issues by raising consciousness and awareness, shaping public opinion, influencing attitudes towards migration in receiving countries and educating and informing migrants of sending countries about the implications and hazards of migration. Non-governmental organizations can play a key role in combatting trafficking and protecting the rights of migrants by establishing alliances that bring various participants together, including law enforcement authorities. Non-governmental organizations frequently work at the grass-roots level and are in close touch with the situation and problems faced by migrants (documented and undocumented), refugees and other displaced persons. Thus, they can contribute to sensitizing, educating and training law enforcement and other authorities concerning the basic needs and problems of migrants. The United Nations system, at global, regional and national levels, can draw on the comparative advantages and experience of non-governmental organizations in international migration and strengthen partnerships and collaborative efforts with them;

(c) Advancing the human rights of migrants, which is a key area in which the United Nations system can play an influential role. International cooperation is essential in order to protect and promote the human rights of migrants and to combat violations of human rights, including those resulting from the trafficking and exploitation of migrants. Special efforts are needed to protect and promote the human rights of women migrants and refugees, who are especially vulnerable to violence and exploitation because of their gender. In close partnership with bilateral organizations and non-governmental organizations, the United Nations system can advocate the accession and ratification of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families and other such conventions and international instruments;

(d) Enhancing resource mobilization, which is pivotal to increasing programming to meet the challenges posed by international migration, including the need to address its root causes. Since many donor countries are also among the main destination countries for migrants, funding and resources for migration issues may not be readily available from this quarter. The United Nations system and its development partners need, therefore, to explore non-traditional sources of funding, including the private sector, particularly those transnational corporations that are among the beneficiaries of labour migration. The United Nations system can make a significant contribution at the global, regional and national levels in catalysing the role of the private sector, both in the broad area of poverty eradication and in the specific area of international migration;

(e) Strengthening international collaboration and cooperation, which is fundamental to achieving the aforementioned goals and to accomplishing the overarching United Nations system-wide objective of poverty eradication. With specific regard to international migration, many countries are involved in the sending, receiving and transit of migrants. Thus, there is a common basis for interest in the coordination of policies and international cooperation, including the use of regional and subregional mechanisms. Given the nature and magnitude of international migration, it is essential for the international community to collaborate and cooperate in addressing the pertinent issues. In this connection, the Task Force's Working Group on International Migration is planning to organize an international technical symposium in 1998 to examine the scope and impact of international migration flows and refugee movements and appropriate policy responses. The outcome of the symposium would be made widely available to the international community. The United Nations system is strategically positioned to facilitate this task through regular dialogue and communication; the sharing of relevant information and data; joint programmes; advocacy; and the promotion of an increased understanding of the needs and priorities of sending and receiving countries.

Notes

[1] Report of the International Conference on Population and Development, Cairo, 5-13 September 1994 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.95.XIII.18), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

[2] Report of the World Conference on Human Rights, Vienna, 14-25 June 1993 (A/CONF.157/24, part I), chap. III, paras. 33-35.

[3] Report of the World Summit for Social Development, Copenhagen, 6-12 March 1995 (A/CONF.166/9), chap. I, resolution 1, annex II, paras. 63, 77 and 78.

[4] Report of the World Conference on Women, Beijing, 4-15 September 1995 (A/CONF.177/20), chap. I, resolution 1, paras. 58 (k), 81 (a), 125-126, 130 and 147.

[5] Report of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (HABITAT II), Istanbul, 3-14 June 1996 (A/CONF.165/14), chap. I, resolution 1, paras. 8, 199 and 202 (b).

[6] The 20/20 initiative is a mutual commitment between interested developed and developing country partners to allocate, on average, 20 per cent of official development assistance (ODA) and 20 per cent of the national budget, respectively, to basic social programmes.

[7] United Nations publication, forthcoming.

[8] United Nations publication, Sales No. E.95.XIII.8.

[9] United Nations publication, Sales No. E.95.XIII.10.

[10] United Nations publication, forthcoming.

[11] See Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992, vol. I. Resolutions Adopted by the Conference (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigenda), resolution I, annex II.

[12] W. R. Bohning (Geneva, ILO, 1996). In English, French, Spanish and Czech.

[13] M. I. Abella (Geneva, ILO, forthcoming).

[14] R. E. Bilsborrow and others (Geneva, ILO, forthcoming).

Annex

MEMBERS OF THE ACC TASK FORCE ON BASIC SOCIAL SERVICES FOR ALL

United Nations Secretariat

Department for Economic and Social Information and Policy Analysis*
Department of Humanitarian Affairs*
Department of Policy Coordination and Sustainable Development*
Economic Commission for Africa (ECA)*
Economic Commission for Europe (ECE)*
Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP)*
Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC)
Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA)

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)*

International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)

International Labour Organization (ILO)*

International Monetary Fund (IMF)

International Organization for Migration (IOM)*

Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)*

United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (UNCHS)*

United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM)*

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)*

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)*

United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)

United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)

United Nations International Drug Control Programme (UNDCP)*

United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)*

United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA)

World Bank*

World Food Programme (WFP)

World Health Organization (WHO)*

Note. Although not a member of the Task Force, IOM belongs to the Task Force's Working Group on International Migration.

* Replied to the request for information sent out by the Task Force secretariat.